Opening of

G. C. T. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

(in connection with the Centenary Celebration
of the University of Madras)

WELCOME ADDRESS BY

Shri N. S. KRISHNASWAMI,

Principal,

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY

Shri S. GANAPATHIA PILLAI,

District & Sessions Judge

&

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY

Shri G. D. NAIDU,

President, Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.

at

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY,

COIMBATORE.

Formerly known as

ARTHUR HOPE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

on

SUNDAY, 27—1—'57 at 10 A. M.

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G. D. NAIDU

Welcome Address by

Shri N. S. KRISHNASWAMI,

Principal, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

Mr. President, Mr. G. D. Naidu,
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Permit me to extend to you all, a very hearty welcome to our midst, this morning, for the opening of the First Engineering Exhibition undertaken by this college.

We are primarily assembled here this morning, to inaugurate, in our humble way, the centenary celebrations of the Madras University. Having been founded in 1857 along with Calcutta and Bombay, our university has completed one hundred years of useful service and development. Its alumni have been occupying important positions in all walks of life, scattered all over the world. The University of Madras has produced eminent philosophers, scientists, medical men, engineers and members of other walks of life who have not only established reputation in India but of that of the world. During the process of the growth and development, other universities, like Mysore, Osmania, Andhra, Annamalai,

Travancore and Sri Venkateswara, have also been founded, all from the parent University of Madras. There had been a steady and firm expansion in all the activities of the university in various fields and in this process of development Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Madaliar, the present Vice-Chancellor has contributed a very great deal. Let us dedicate ourselves anew to the task of maintaining the high standard of our university by concentration and hard work.

Let me express our gratitude to you, Sir, for, having agreed to open this exhibition. We are conscious of the fact that you are mainly responsible for the starting of this college, by giving a handsome donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the government of Madras and placing at their disposal spacious buildings and hostels at Peelamedu, free of rent for 3 years. We are happy that a person of your inventive genius is in our midst to open the exhibition.

I do not propose to elaborate on the various exhibits on show to-day. You will all be seeing them as you go round. But, I should like to emphasise on the educative value of such exhibitions. During the past few days, it had been a pleasure to me and to my colleagues to see practically all the

students of this college working on their models. I am sure, this extra work should have given them all incentive and self-confidence, in a co-operative endeavour of this type, and it is bound to stand them in good stead. I am grateful to all the students of this college for their hard work and co-operation in putting up the exhibition. In that attempt they have subjected themselves to very heavy strain working from morning practically till mid-night. I am equally grateful to the staff and members of the technical establishment who have contributed to the success of the exhibition.

The Coimbatore Municipality, the Public Works Department, the Electricity Department, the Commercial Tax Department, the Transport Department, the Police Department, the Agricultural Department, Government Arts College, Sri G. D. Naidu and many other institutions have helped us in various ways. I express on my behalf and on behalf of my colleagues our sincere gratitude to them. Similarly to the Jail Department, Subbiah Foundry, Asbestos Cement company etc. who have exhibited their products and to all others who have helped us in many ways I express my gratitude.

Before I request the chief guest to declare the Exhibition open I would like to inform the guests that the chief guest will cut the ribbon before the entrance and the gates will automatically open. After the exhibition is opened by the chief guest, I would request all the guests to go round the various sections of the exhibition in batches of about 50 each. As soon as the exhibition is declared open, I request all the volunteers to get back to their posts immediately.

Welcoming you all once again may I request you Sir, to declare the Exhibition open.

Presidential Address by

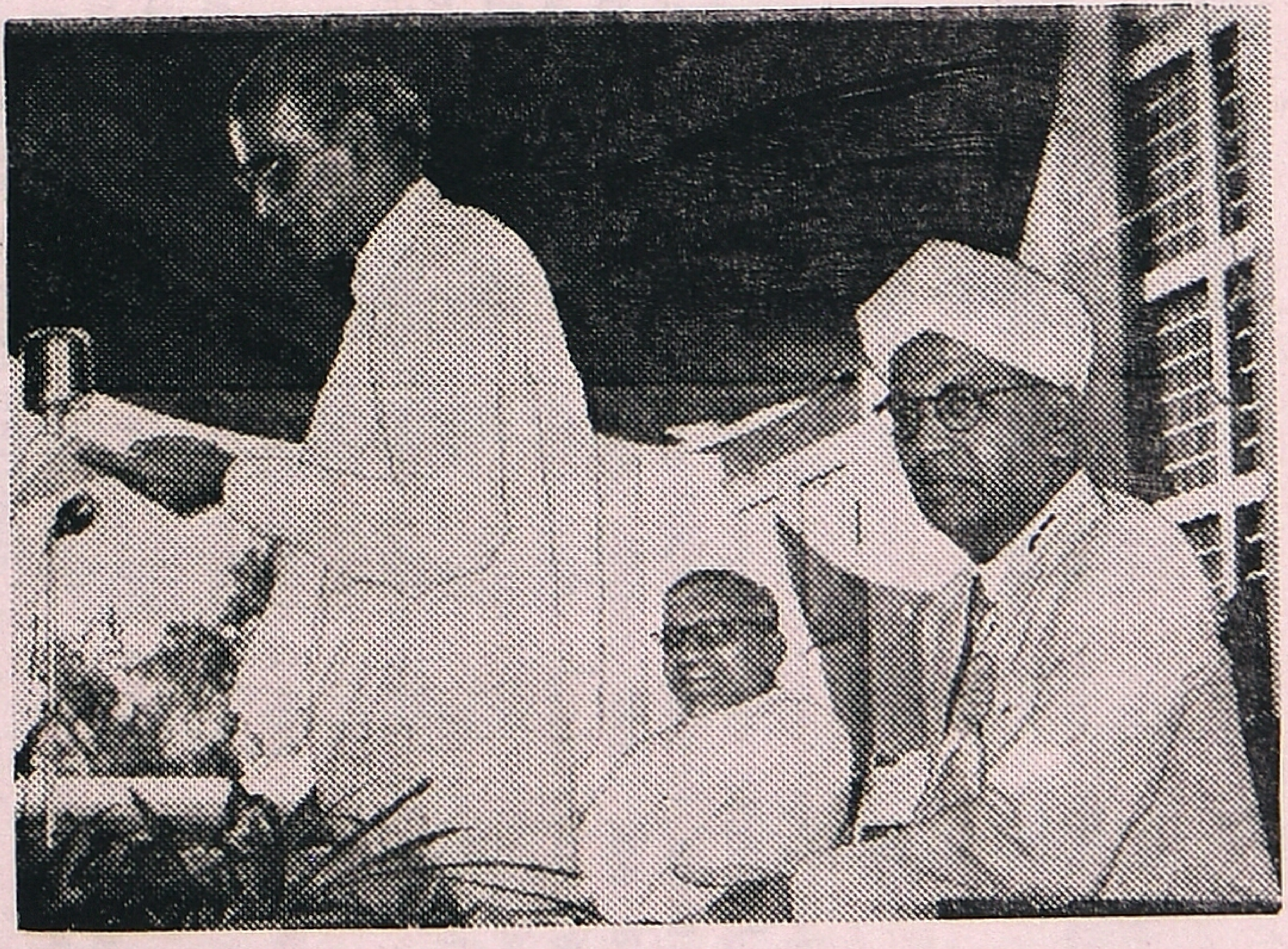
Sri S. GANAPATHIA PILLAI,

District & Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.

Ladies and Gentlemen :

All of us are aware that we in Coimbatore are organizing celebration of the Madras University Centenary. In connection with that celebration, a number of institutions here, particularly the engineering institutions have arranged exhibitions. One such is being opened now by our esteemed friend Mr. G. D. Naidu, in the Government College of Technology. We had requested the Principal to pool all these exhibits in a common place, so that the people of Coimbatore might have with greater facility seen all these exhibits together.

But considerations like moving the exhibits to a central place and other matters which the various principals expressed to us, made us agree to the exhibition being housed in the various institutions themselves. I have very great pleasure in requesting our esteemed Coimbatorean, industrialist and so to say the unique industrialist of this town, Mr. G. D. Naidu, to declare this exhibition open. (Claps)



Shri G. D. Naidu delivering the inaugural address
Shri N. S. Krishnaswami and Shri S. Ganapathia Pillai are sitting.

Inaugural Address by

Shri G. D. NAIDU

Dear Friends:

I am extremely happy today to have this opportunity of declaring open this Exhibition for various reasons.

The first one is:

This Exhibition is connected with the Centenary celebrations of our State University, for which the 100th year is completing now and the 101st year will be starting with our Doctor Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, as vice-chancellor who has spent more than a quarter of a century for the development of our university.

Secondly: Though I myself wanted to celebrate the 100th year of this college, as it is impossible for people of my age to live so long, atleast I am glad I am living to see this exhibition opened after a decade after starting of this college.

I feel I am not opening an ordinary exhibition, as is usually opened in some

public places for a few hours or a few days in the year, so that they can see some funny things, some magics or tricks and also purchase peppements, saries, face-powder or toilet things and ornaments. Here I have got the opportunity to open a treasure centre for knowledge to be taken home by the visitors as much according to their wish and according to the time spent by them.

In one way I am not satisfied with this exhibition because it will be running only for a week or so. In a week it is not possible for many people to visit and to get sufficient material knowledge according to their taste and time. If an exhibition is opened anywhere, it will take a week for the public to know that there is an exhibition. The first day very few will attend and see and then they say about this to others and in the next few days gradually more and more people will attend if the exhibition is interesting. Then in the second, third and subsequent weeks, the crowd will be in the increase, beyond the expected bounds. After a few weeks, the number of visitors will be normal, and because of the advertisement made by the visitors of first week, all kinds of people, children, very old people and even those who have no interest in such exhibitions, will visit out of curiosity.

Only after a few weeks, the normally interested people will visit and they will get more benefit than they could get from any school, college, teachers or professors. Unfortunately, this exhibition is intended to run only for one week. I do not know by what rules or by what difficulties, the period is shortened to one week, which is not going to yield 100 per cent benefit in return for the aim of the sponsors and for the troubles taken by them working day and night for many days to make it a success. Unfortunately no time is given to the public to be benefitted by it.

Perhaps, many of you are new students. You may not know how this college came into existence. I will give you a brief history of this college:

You have to know that I had never been to any school or college until my 47th year. Even after that I was not a student in any institution in our country; though I applied for admission as a student in this college, the principal refused to take me on account of the red-tapism rules, perhaps framed at the time of the beginning of the university some 100 years ago. But I was a student in 1940, in U. S. A. in the short-term courses conducted in 23 schools, almost all being private schools, within a

period of 9 months. Even an year back, I was a student in a school in England for a short period. In that school, the youngest fellow among the students was aged about 16 years and I was the oldest student aged about 62 years. I got many diplomas and certificates also.

You will be surprised to know that I was taken as a member in the India Society of Engineers, then was elected as a Member of the Executive Committee and then as Vice-Chairman and then as President for the South India Centre. Year before last, I was taken as a Member in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in U. S. A. and in the Society of Automotive Engineers in U. S. A. Ordinarily the selection for membership in these associations, to get the titles A. S. M. E. and S. A. E. in U. S. A. and M. I. S. E. in India is restricted. But they were kind enough to take me in their fold as an appreciation for the work done by me, which cannot be compared with that of eminent scientists and inventors.

Though I feel ashamed to tell these matters to others, the circumstances here force me to tell you the youngsters, who are going to be the future nation builders. Hence you will excuse me for referring to matters concerning me again and again.

As mentioned before, though I had not been to any school, in one way I had close contact with some, whom I had to teach what I had learned. In my very young age, when I was kept in a garden to look after agricultural work, I engaged my spare time in teaching Nannool, Tholkappiam, Tandialangaram, Karikai, Chinthamani, Silappathigaram, Pathupattu and in addition, philosophy astrology and medicines, which I learnt in useful time of my young age, without any outside lazy or bad influence as is existing now-a-days. But much of that learning I have discarded now.

At that time itself I divided my life time into 3 parts - the first 25 years to learn something that came across in my life, the second 25 years to earn by the knowledge already got and the 3rd 25 years to spend whatever earned. In this way, when learning in the first part, any youngster can learn good and bad things, useful and worthless things and then he can be spoilt or benefitted for the rest of his life. Not only in the past, even upto now, no proper steps have been taken to remove the bad element from students. The youngsters who have no worldly experience without, knowing what is good and what is bad, catch hold of anything that comes

across them in their young age without any distinction. Therefore many of our youngsters, though bright by nature, are not able to come up to the level with the exception of a few, who came up, by chance. I am also one who accidentally slipped away from the blind groove and came out to think over and adapt some proper ways and means to earn. Then I started my business carrier. Here also I had an opportunity to teach proper ways of working and proper behaviour to the youngsters taken into my business. The business which I started with one bus, myself being its driver, gave me a very good opportunity to learn the psychology of people and also to teach ways and means to my staff about their behaviour and conduct towards the public. At this time, when I learned more and more of psychology and when I faced more and more difficulty in teaching the raw young people to work in complicated mechanisms, to move with complicated psychology, I made a research in 1930 for 3 years, with the help of some degree holders on "Why many of the students, instead of becoming bright after school and college courses, turn out to be dull or useless and why some of the labourers though very clever at their work, yet they become poor and run a worthless life in their later period". After this 3 years

research, I made another research, for 3 years on "In what way very useful energy is wasted by our youngsters". Of course, these research papers, became so much as lorry loads and they are now heaped in some place. The essence of this work, I have given in my speeches at the Madura College and American College at Madura, St. Joseph College at Trichy, Engineering College at Guindy and in some other colleges — of course, not all experiments. I will give them to the youngsters in the near future.

When I found difficulties in teaching technical subjects connected with transport and industries such as razor blade manufacture, radio manufacture, automobile parts manufacture, in addition to the behaviour of young fellows among themselves and with the public and labourers with each other and with their employers and also the mentality of capitalists, I studied not only in this town about these subjects, but also in other towns about other industries as well and particularly I studied in many foreign countries, whether they are small or big, whether they be democratic or communist, where I learnt something which is suitable and very useful for our country. Of course, if any one travels abroad in young age as I mentioned before, he will

pick up good or bad habits and behaviour in addition to some education in industrial training, whether suitable to him and to his country or not. I am also not an exception to this. But fortunately after a good deal of experience I left this country to visit other countries with a definite aim to pick up something suitable and useful and needed for our country. With this aim in view, in my first trip I observed some system in industrial concerns where only skilled workers were engaged. With some modified conditions, I adapted in my concerns a system, which is the main reason for no strike and no discontentment from the part of workers for the last 35 years.

In my further trips I observed in many places the teaching methods in various subjects. In our country the education is obtained mostly in schools and colleges by reading books, hearing lectures from professors and writing notes, thus making the youngsters a copying machine for examination purposes. Of course the educational authorities have started a change in the present system. In other countries, the teaching methods are not by books and lectures alone, but they instil mostly by practical work on the subjects and by showing films. It is impossible for us to

decide whether the theory started from the practical work or the practical work started from the theory or imagination. It is so perfectly balanced in any line of teaching, practical and theory. There is no theory without practice and no practice without theory. On account of the balanced line of teaching, their knowledge gets improved with terrific speed, and they become not only expert practical engineers, but also they become equally eminent with knowledge in theory to design any matter so perfectly to give efficient results with broad field for new useful inventions. It is true that unless one has theoretical knowledge, even if he can do complicated work, he cannot develop more than what he has learnt. At the same time, whatever theory, to whatever extent he might have learnt, unless he has put it in practical work, the whole of his theory will be only an useless imagination.

I have asked several of every eminent engineers about our college education. All of them say that of what they had been compelled to learn during their college time, not even one fourth came to use in their after life. Of course there is one excuse that is given by the educational authorities, viz all children must have general education. Some

authorities say that the general education is got upto S. S. L. C. Some say upto inter and some say it is got in the degree course. I too cannot say what is general education and upto what stage it is wanted. My opinion from my very young age is that the children should be given scientific technical approach to knowledge in their houses by their parents and by the teachers in the schools and colleges. The other general knowledge will come automatically as they move with the public when they are grown up. In this way, if we compare with other countries, the practical methods of teaching is lacking in our country. In the efficient teaching methods, U. S. A. stands first among all other countries. It is true and impossible to give practical knowledge in all the subjects at the time of school and college courses even in such a wealthy country like America. For this they have devised several methods. One of them is to demonstrate practical work by film-shows, which can be made available in each school or college or student's house.

The other system is by an exhibition hall with technical and scientific exhibits for each and every town, city or village. It must have actual working machines with

illustrations and demonstrations made automatically or by trained staff in addition to periodical lectures. These are to be permanent exhibitions. Ordinarily, the children are given small models in engineering, chemical, geographical and scientific subjects. In Japan even dresses of small children are printed with pictures of ships, lathes, machines, neat houses, kitchens, animals, geographical informations etc. so that they can learn without any efforts. But in our country it is the reverse of it. Apart from this, the young people during morning or evening leisure, as well as in holidays, go to exhibitions, where they see the practical work by demonstration, see the films and hear the lectures by professors and experts in the subject.

Hence these youngsters have opportunities to learn more subjects in a very short time without much efforts or expense by the help of short time coaching in their schools and colleges. It is sure and certain that if no such facilities are given, the teaching in the institutions will take a long time to make the students understand even small matters or even what they learnt will soon be forgotten or become completely useless for their life's career. Some of our educational authorities have also made some

arrangements in this line in a very insufficient way, such as opening exhibitions like this only for a few days with few things in some places, to have projectors in some schools by hiring or by loans, getting films on loans or with some free information propaganda films, which are not useful for the youngsters, but only useful for the propaganda work.

As I mentioned before, after 6 years research, to find out the defects in the educational system. I came to understand that no boy or girl is defective. All of them are very bright and can become very useful in one or more subjects and be of very good behaviour. I am of opinion that the system adapted in the houses by parents or guardians, and in the schools and colleges by teachers and professors is the only reason for making the youngsters defective in one way or other. With the aim of finding out a practical way to remove this defect, I tried various methods during my recent trip to the foreign countries. Unless I became a student, I found, I could not learn the methods of their teaching. I joined the schools for learning various subjects and worked in factories in various countries and attended almost all the exhibitions held during the time of my tour in the foreign countries. If at all I have any knowledge

in education, I had it only by practical work in many industries and workshops and by visiting the exhibitions in all the countries. I visited them from the day of opening until they ended, from the time it opened until the time of closing, taking photos, movie-films and collecting almost all materials used for teaching which I found in other countries. I was able to collect films on educational subjects, which can be screened continuously for 700 hours.

It is because I want to impress with more force in your mind, I am mentioning here all these past matters or events which are otherwise to be forgotten. Any youngster who is seeing the machineries, equipments or any other things that are demonstrated in such exhibitions like this or working in such places, will get more knowledge, which cannot be wiped out by any means during their life time. Such impressions of the knowledge in the mind is many times greater than reading books for any number of days or hearing lectures for any number of times. If you think that I have gained any knowledge in industries or business, I can say that I have gained them all only by this practical source.

I want to mention here that after going through the teaching methods,

Dr. J. J. Rudra, the then principal of this college mentioned that:

"I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the unparalleled generosity that you have shown in various directions without looking for any glory or praise whatsoever. I have never met a man with such a big heart as you have, and I doubt if I ever will.

"My contact with you at Coimbatore was an education to me and it has given me faith in the industrial possibilities of the country. You have achieved great things as an Engineer and have been a greater source of education to my students at Coimbatore than all the lectures and laboratory classes put together".

Comparing the system of training that is being adapted here with that of other countries, the time being wasted here and elsewhere, I had become disgusted and discontented with the present day students and then I gave some lectures on the subjects such as "Music gives disease", "Astrology gives deaths", "Spiritualism makes people mad", "Cinemas spoil the youngsters", "The duty of the elders is to demolish the present day colleges" etc.

After getting experience in my 1941 trip to foreign countries, I started some courses in mechanical engineering, of course not in an organized way, because of scarcity of materials. Fortunately I became the head of the centre of war technicians, wherein I had all the facilities to get all the materials according to my desire for teaching the trainees. Almost all the youngsters, who came to this centre, were very brilliant and I got a cup as present for the best training which I gave to the trainees in the shortest time.

When I had a discussion with Mr. Khaleeli, the then Director of Industries and Commerce of Madras, about the technical training, he agreed with my views and accepted my offer of machineries, buildings and a cash of Rs. 1,50,000/- for starting a polytechnic for automobile engineering and radio service engineering. For running the institution, in the beginning I agreed to be the Principal. At that time the course for automobile engineering was for 4 years, the course for radio service engineering was for 2 years. With the methods I picked up in various places, I was able to finish the syllabus in one year. More percentage of the first year students were able to pass than the 4th year students of other institutions. The expense also

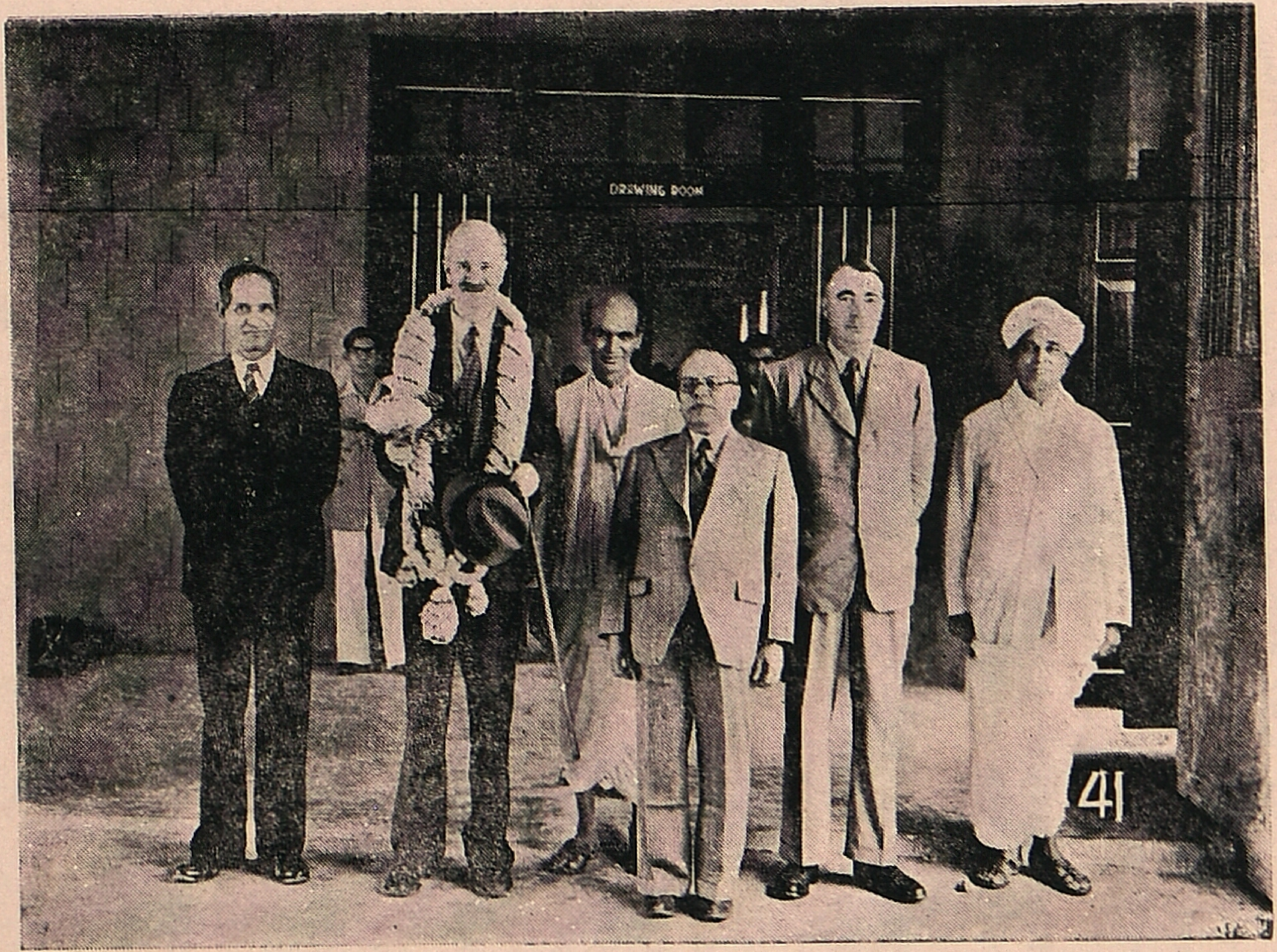
was much less for the government and for the parents. The board refused to give diploma to the first year students, because they had not remained in the institute for 4 years and had not spent a big amount for their study. On a protest, when I tendered my resignation, the minister who inspected the institute, refused to accept my resignation and made a compromise, by reducing the period to 2 years, for this institution alone. Again I had to resign as I did not agree to waste one more year of the youngsters' useful life time and the funds of poor parents and the government. There was then a new minister. When I refused to go to the office, my resignation was accepted. Two or three months after this incident, the period of the course was again raised to 3 years. Then I ventured to start the short-term courses to show to the government and the public that the 3 years automobile course and 2 years radio course which are conducted in the government institutions, can be run in six weeks with more useful knowledge. The courses are running from 1948 upto now. In the first year there were only 200 students for 120 seats. In 1955, the number reached 6000 and last year it exceeded 6,500. This year, for the next course, we have got already 1000 applications. There were 11 applications from Germany. Of course

only 3 attended the courses. Last year there were 21 applications from other countries. You may be interested to know why I mention all these about the Polytechnic. I want to insist that the education must be combined with practical work, with equipments and with permanent exhibitions. Recently I read in the Tamil daily "Nava India" that the subjects of 3 weeks' lecture class can be taught by 11 minutes film show. In addition to this, if the youngsters visit any exhibition like this during their leisure time and if they do practical work, the ideas will be deeply printed in their brains which cannot be washed off or become dull during their life time.

A few months after opening of the Polytechnic, our Vice-Chancellor Lt. Col. Dr. Sir. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, with the University Commission came here to inspect the 2nd grade government college and raise it to a first grade college. I arranged for a tea-party on 19-4-1945 and explained how our youngsters are spoilt after they leave the high schools and go to various places for higher and higher studies. If there is no first grade college in Coimbatore, only a few students whose parents can spare funds to send them outside, can be spoilt. If there be one

here itself, a good number will be spoilt. Therefore I opposed the raising of the second grade to the first grade. But I insisted on opening an engineering college for boys and a domestic science college for girls and promised to give equipments, buildings and a cash of Rs. 2 lakhs, provided they were opened in the academic year 1945. Though our Vice-Chancellor did not give a definite reply about opening these colleges himself, the commission dropped the idea of raising the 2nd grade college to 1st grade. All the audience who agreed with my views, were happy on that day. The students of the Arts College, if they saw me anywhere near the College, were balling out "Down with G. D. Naidu". When I heard them balling out, I got down from my car and I told them. "I am down from the car - what do you want?" They fled away without any reply.

I was persuading the education department and got a promise from the then Governor Sir Arthur Hope, when he came here to see a film which I took of the "Hitler's army marching on Rheinland", where I was arrested. He fixed a date for opening this college, i. e. July 10th, provided I gave buildings to locate the college and hostel for students, necessary



Shri J. J. Rudra, Sir Arthur Hope, Shri G. D. Naidu, Dr. B. B. Dey, Mr. Muir and Shri P. S. G. Rangaswami Naidu. Photo taken on the occasion of the opening of the Arthur Hope College of Technology on 9—7—1945.

equipments and 2 lakhs of rupees as already promised by me. This took place on the 28th May 1945. To open the College on the 10th July, there were only 42 days. I was doubtful if my ambition would come into being or not. Till that time, for about fifty years, no engineering college was opened. Only arts colleges were started. If any student wants to learn technology, he must go only to Guindy. Though at times some proposals came for opening a second engineering college, all attempts failed.

Then I started with all my courage to complete the building and collect the equipments and furniture within that period. And to my satisfaction, this college was actually opened on 9—7—1945 by the Governor, one day before the date fixed. The Governor wanted to have my name for this college. I refused, but I got permission from the Governor to name the college after him as "Arthur Hope College of Technology". In the proposal to start the college, my aim and request was to have also the automobile degree course, which was nowhere in India, and even now nowhere in India this course is taught. For this purpose, namely to have the automobile degree course, I took as

much efforts as possible. Though Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering subjects are necessary for our country, I thought the automobile degree course would be more useful than these courses, because in this course, one has to study mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, subjects relating to oil, plant, fuel etc., and subjects coonected with glass, wood, leather, cloth, plastic and metallurgy connected with cast iron, various types of steel, brass, bronze, tin, lead, aluminium, nickel, chromium, zinc etc. and also machine-drawing, designing and foundry works. Whoever takes up the course of automobile engineering, can become an automobile engineer as well as well-versed in any one or more subjects, while other courses have not so many fields to cover. From the time of starting, the hostel and the college were in my charge for nearly 2 years and then were handed over to P. W. D. Of course, the students who were studying at that time were cursing me for very severe restrictions imposed in the rules of the hostel etc. But all of them are very happy now. You can see the results of an year for example. The students in electrical engineering passed cent per cent, in civil engineering 96 per cent with 6 first class in each subject. At that time, the best machineries to start automobile course were

purchased. They are now lying waste as that course is not taught in this college.

After starting this College, the Principal of the Arts College approached me to make his college a first grade college. We both went and asked the Vice-Chancellor Dr. A. L. Mudaliar to start the first grade college with B. Sc. Of course I offered building and equipments. He agreed and raised the same to a first grade college. They have not included B. Sc. as a course but have included B. Com. which in my opinion is not in so much demand or useful at present.

At that time our late T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar and late C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar, members of the board passed a resolution to change the name of this College, and name it after me. I gave my dissenting remarks and refused to accept their proposal. Subsequently somehow the name was changed as "Government College of Technology". I don't know what prompted the government to change in such a way while several English names are still in existence in several institutions, buildings, roads, streets and even towns. The change of the name of the college added more to my dissatisfaction towards this college, which was originally and mainly

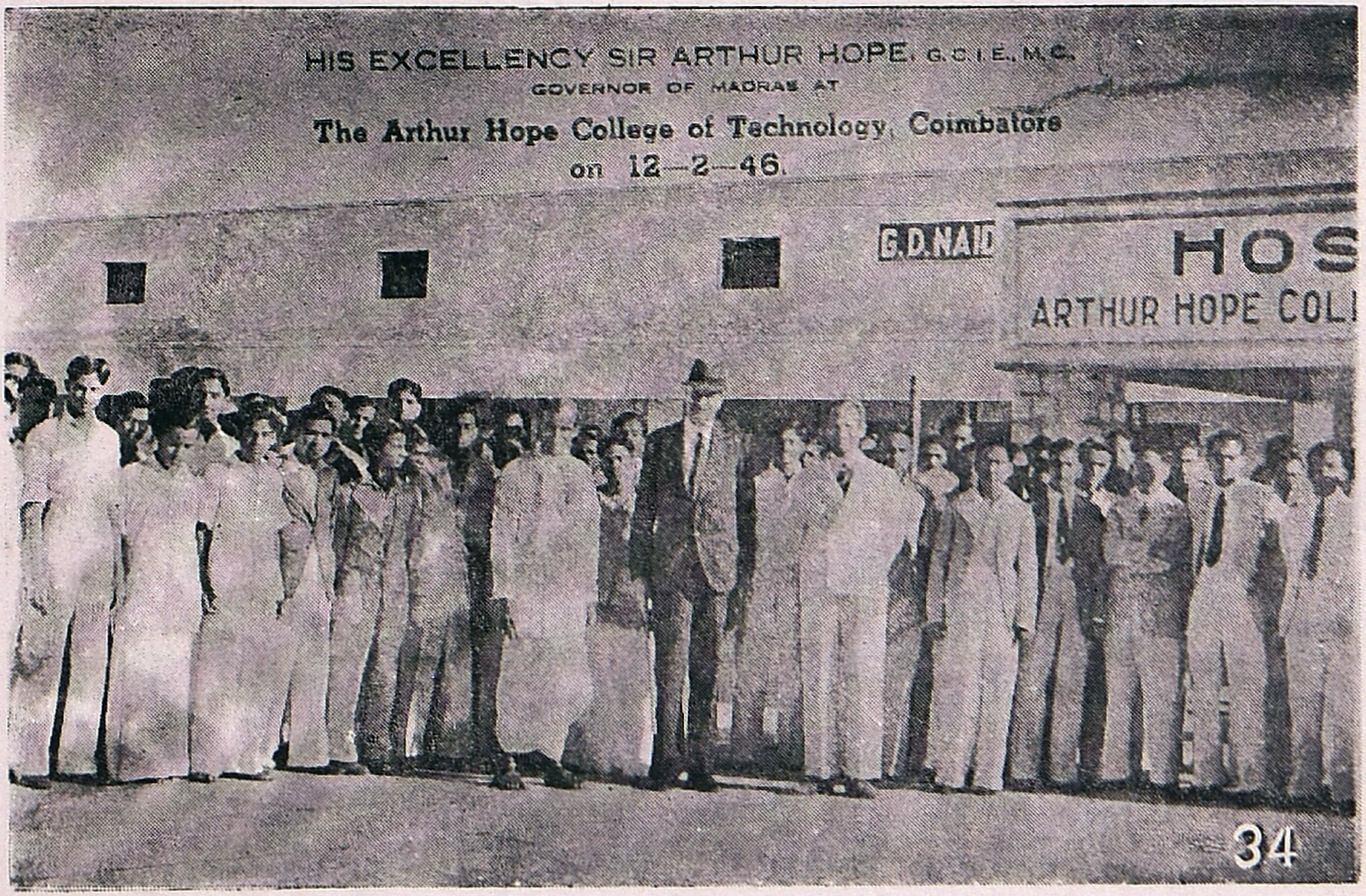
meant to give first preference for starting automobile course. I even went to the extent of giving a notice to the government about this matter for which I received an evasive reply. On account of this dissatisfaction I did not afterwards associate with the affairs of this college as before.

At one stage I made arrangements to acquire 1000 acres of land to locate this and other colleges and in addition to have one of the national laboratories in this town. Of course all these schemes were shattered. But fortunately some more colleges eg. P. S. G. College of Engineering started by the efforts of my friends G. R. Damodaran and G. R. Govindarajulu, Coimbatore Institute of Technology started by the efforts of my friends R. Venkataswami and P. R. Ramakrishnan, came into existence one after another. Instead of the National Laboratories, I am glad by the efforts of the Mill-Owners' Association, a textile research institute is also started. There is medical college to be established in our town very soon. Instead of a domestic science college, which was one of my ambitions, Nirmala College for Girls has come into existence. A maternity hospital has been started in the name of Kuppuswami Naidu by his sons G. K. Devarajalu and Sundaram and another

maternity hospital also by Asoka Krishna Chetty. Whether we want or not, several colleges have sprung up within our town.

In all these colleges, among teaching methods much importance should be attached to (1) films and (2) permanent exhibitions, in addition to the facilities for practical work or knowledge. We have got all these facilities, such as factories devoted to various industries, business concerns, maternity general hospitals etc. But the most important material to have the best teaching as well as effortless teaching for getting the highest grade of knowledge is audio-visual education and permanent technical and scientific exhibitions, such as this exhibition and the exhibition recently opened at the P. S. G. College of Technology. Unfortunately all these exhibitions are short-living. Though several educational authorities and other eminent leaders have visited the modern countries such as U.S.A., England, Switzerland, France, Italy, Russia, Japan and young China, they have not yet opened their eyes to have permanent exhibitions and to develop the audio-visual education, which will reduce the expenses of education to less than half and the period of learning to half or one fourth of the time now spent.

I have got enormous teaching materials of the above kind in which a portion only I am using to give training in automobile engineering and radio service engineering and to a little extent in mechanical engineering, clock making and elementary bacteriology. I am not able to use all the materials and methods. In order to give education to the increasing number of applicants, it is possible only by big institutions of government or private people. I made an offer of the complete equipments, sufficient and more than necessary for running the courses, to our government, central government, local government and several other private institutions. I received no replies or received usual replies for the first para and last para stating that they are not able to do anything in the matter. It is but natural that if anything is available without much efforts, there will be no value for them. Though I offered them with good intention, on account of political differences, nobody accepted them. I do not want to elaborate that subject because I hate to talk anything on politics to students and I hate the students who are taking part in politics and who are reading political papers, except the papers of their subject.



HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR HOPE, G.C.I.E., M.C.
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT
The Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore
on 12—2—46.

Still I want to give several of my thoughts and advices, which I learnt in my experience and about the usefulness of permanent exhibitions. As I have taken already too much of your time, I do not wish to prolong my speech.

I have to thank the friends such as Dr. Dey, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Late Dr. J. J. Rudra, Prof. Visvanath, Major Marley and the present Principal Mr. Krishnaswami, who has organized this exhibition, which is a token or seed to start a permanent exhibition equal or better than the exhibitions of New York, Chicago, St. Louis etc. and of England, Germany and other countries of the West.

Finally, with a request to the government, educationists and other interested public, to spend little more money and their time to start and have permanent exhibitions of this kind and to maintain it the whole year round for the use of youngsters of our country, I declare this exhibition open in order that all may get a fountain of knowledge in science and education.

THANK YOU ALL.

PRINTED AT

U. M. S. POWER PRESS,

COIMBATORE